

W. N. VANCE.

LOCKER HOOK.

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928,717.

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Fig. 1

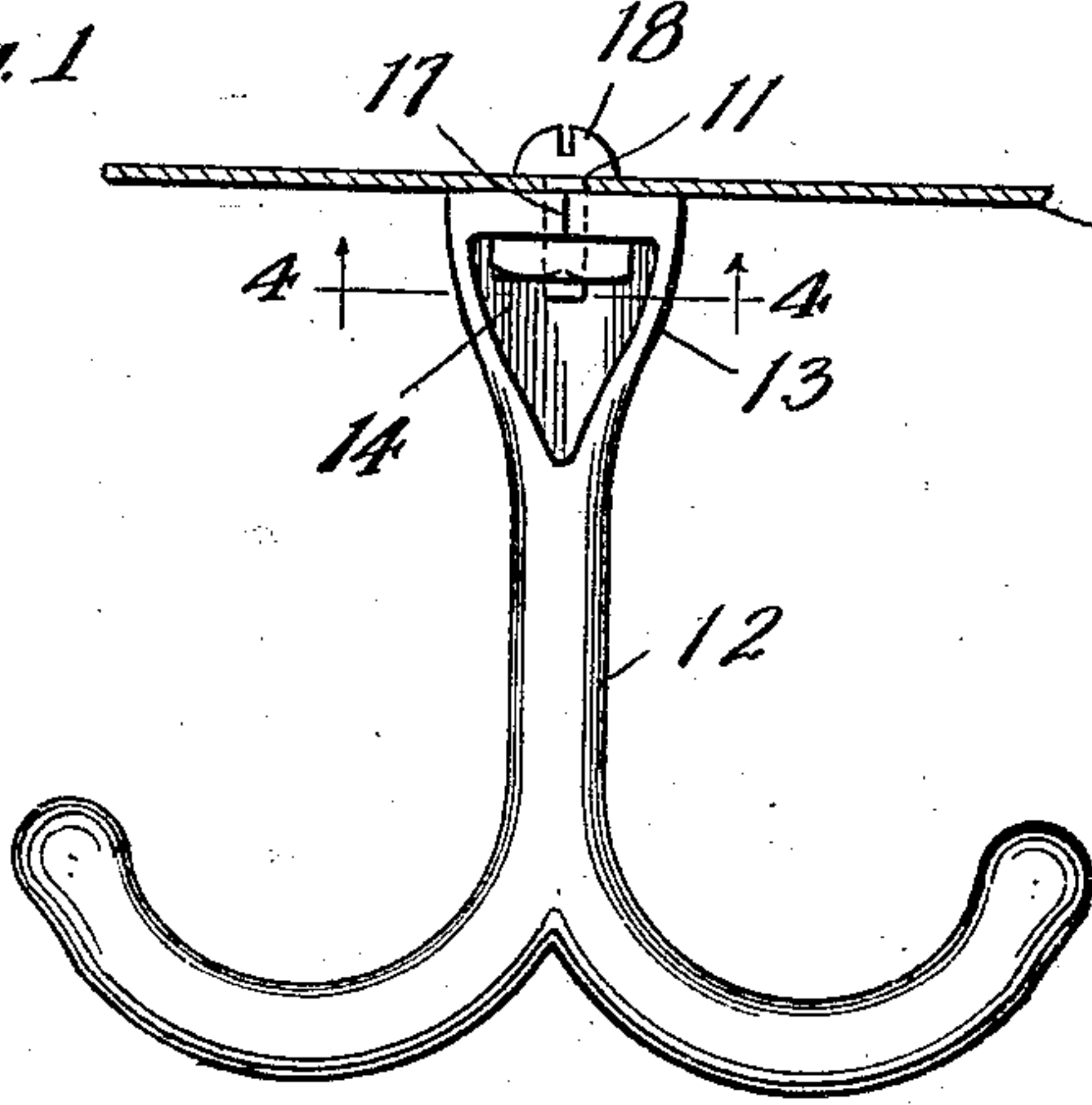


Fig. 2

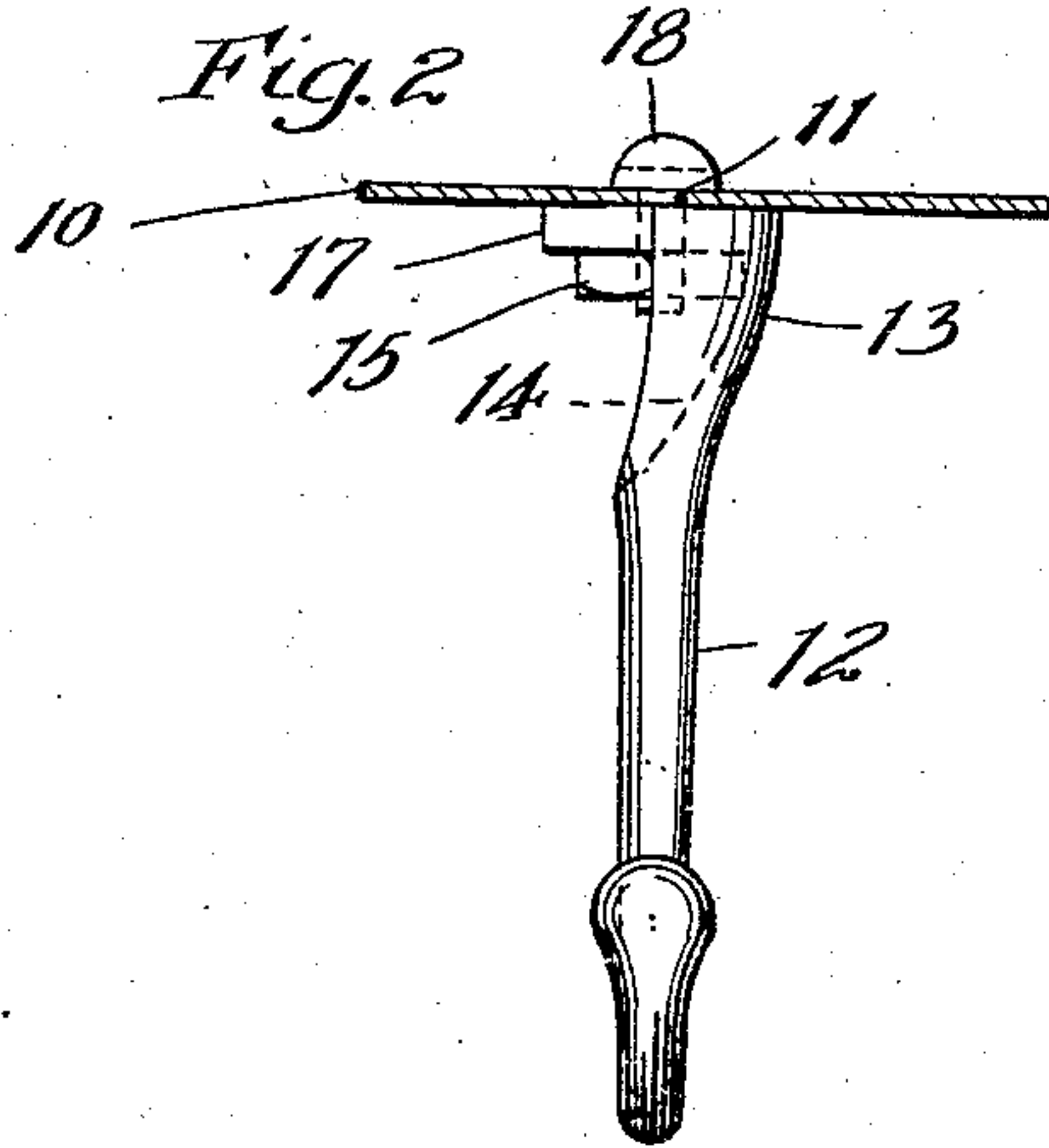


Fig. 3

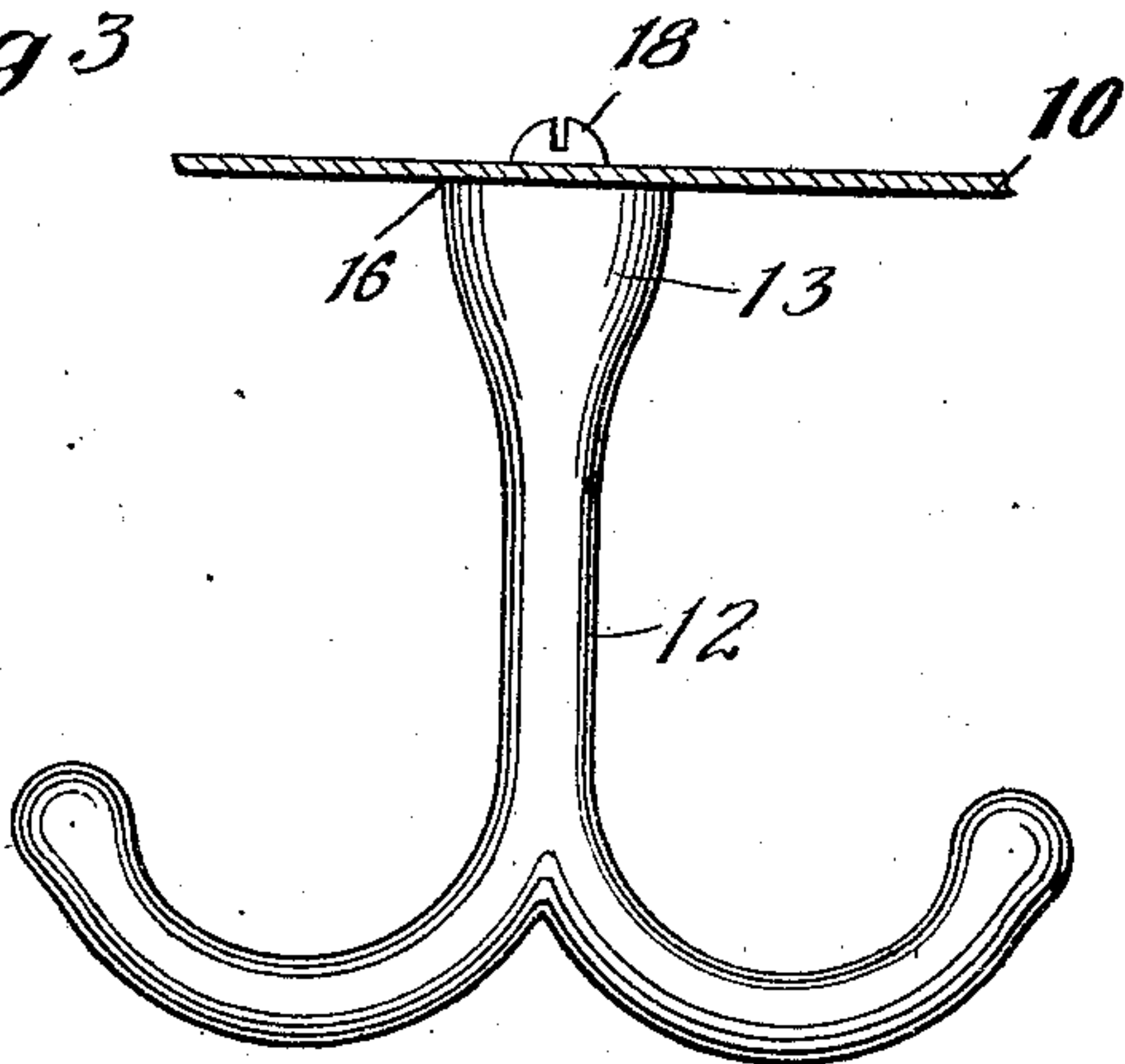


Fig. 6

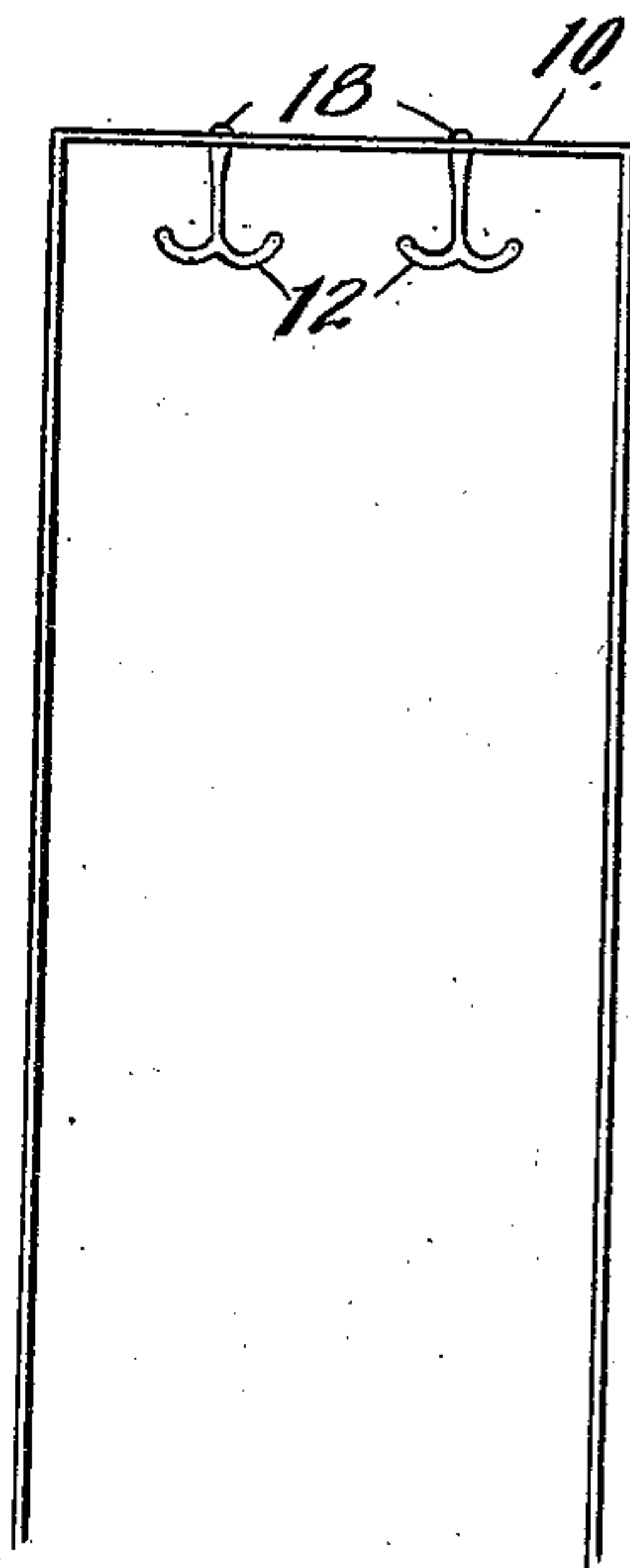


Fig. 4

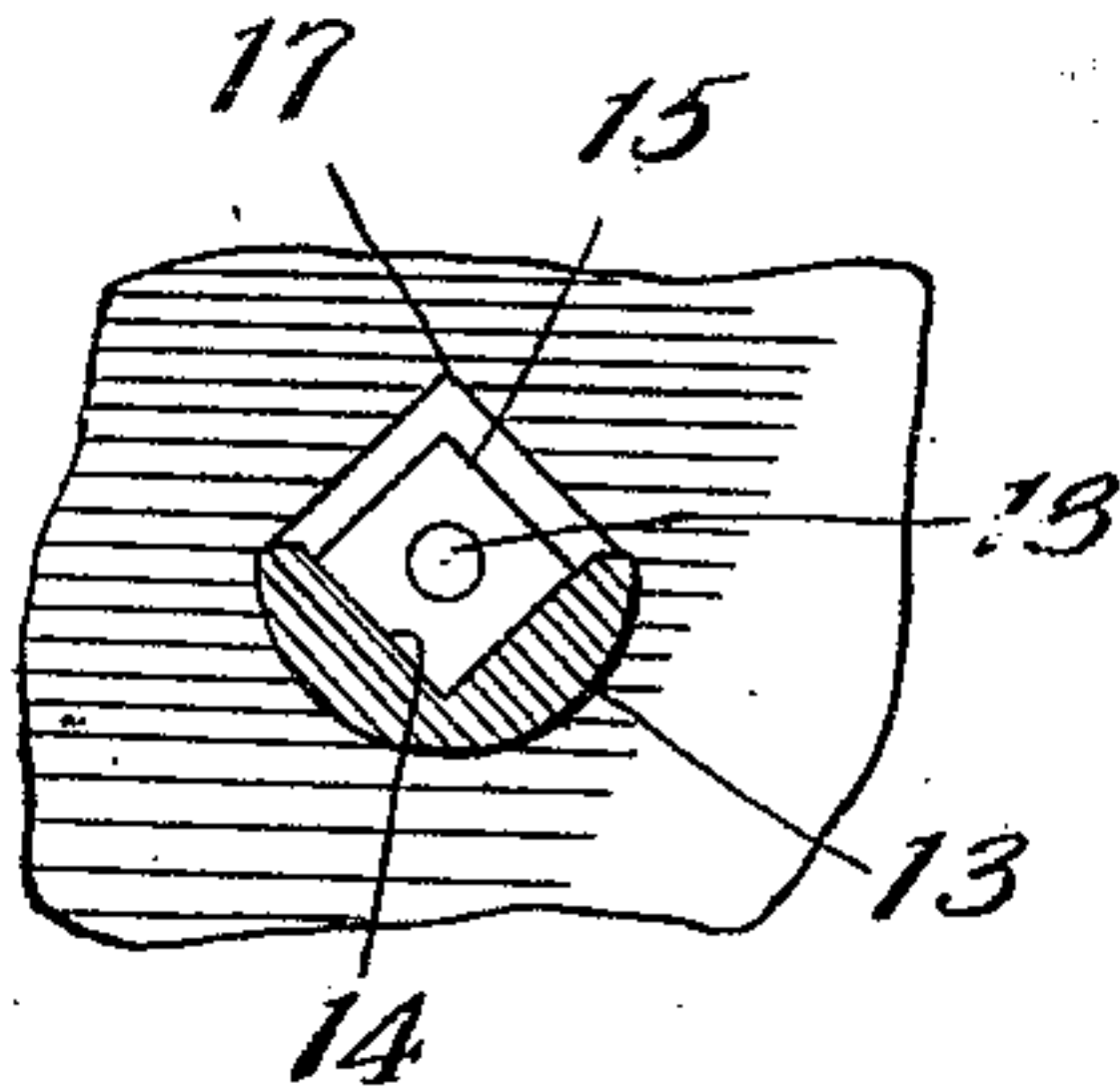
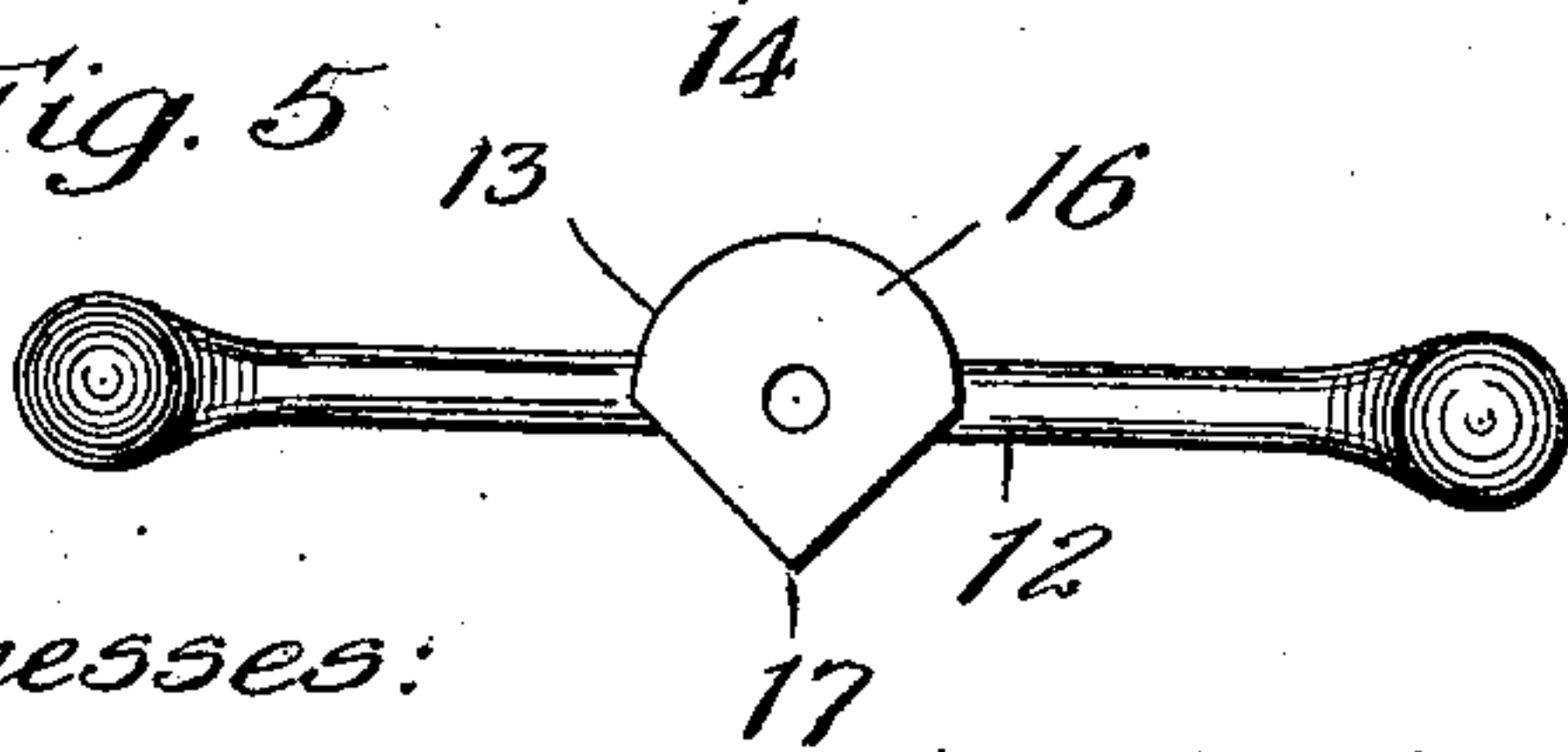


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOCKER-HOOK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER N. VANCE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Waukegan, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locker-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in hooks for lockers; and it consists in the novel devices and novel combination of parts and devices hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of my improved hook showing its method of attachment to the ceiling of the locker; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the same; Fig. 4 is a view from beneath in section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a top or plan view of the hook detached; and Fig. 6—on a different scale—is a general view of an open locker containing the improved hooks.

Previous to the use of the present invention, it has been customary for the inventor hereof to employ for the purpose of this invention a hook made of cast iron, into which was cast an ordinary machine screw, the threaded part projecting so as to be passed through the sheet metal ceiling or shelf of the locker and there secured by a nut. There was a great deal of trouble experienced with this hook, both in its manufacture and in its use. Thus, as to the manufacture, it was extremely difficult to get good castings, or any castings at all that were clean, since the tumbling necessary to clean the hooks would so upset and deform the soft machine screw that it became useless; further, any thing short of perfection in setting the screw in the sand caused the loss of the casting; and still further any dirt or moisture on the screw heads would cause a bubble there so that the screw would pull out; and still further, the screw chilled the iron about it so that it became extremely hard and brittle. And, as to the use of the device so made; the screws were seldom exactly at right angles to the head of the hook and so could not be always securely fastened without danger of breaking; further, the nut was on top of the locker and made a rough projection there; further it was difficult and frequently impossible to set the hook on tightly and have its arms stand in the right plane, since after the hook was tightened in place once it could not be

further turned at all in one direction and could not be turned in the other direction without loosening it so that it was liable to work gradually entirely off by use. The present invention overcomes all of these difficulties and is moreover attended with additional advantages as well as being cheaper than the older construction. These advantages will be stated after the device is described.

In the said drawing, 10 is the sheet metal ceiling or shelf of the locker, and 12 is the hook, made usually in the double form shown so that one hook may be used to hang two garments on. This double form makes it desirable that the hook shall be capable of being positioned right upon the ceiling; sometimes, as when in the center of the locker-ceiling, it will need to stand in one position and at other times, as when at one side, in a different position or with its arms, for example, at right angles to the last named position. And sometimes also it is found desirable that the hook shall be so secured to the ceiling that, while it cannot become loosened, to fall off, it still may be capable of being turned from one position to another, as in putting up or taking off garments, and on the other hand it is also sometimes found desirable to have the hook so secured that it cannot be turned from its fixed original position.

In the said drawing, the numeral 10 indicates the sheet-metal ceiling of the locker, pierced at suitable desired points with the holes 11 for the passage of the shank of the screw used in fastening the hooks in place. 12 indicates the hook, made with an enlarged head 13, within which, opening toward the rear of the hook, is the angled recess 14, shaped to receive and hold a nut 15, and having a flat, broad surfaced top 16, to set up against the surface of the ceiling or shelf, and having the angle or corner 17 to bite into the enamel of the ceiling or shelf when the screw is drawn up tight and it is desired to make the hook rigid, and also having the swell portion at the top at the front plain and uncut to present a smooth and ornamental appearance. 18 is the machine screw, long enough to pass through the ceiling, the upper end of the hook, and to engage the nut 15. These parts are all such as to be easily and cheaply manufactured. The screws are, or may be, such as can be bought in the market, at the

low price of such manufactured articles, as also may be the nuts which are, or may be, of standard kinds. The cast-iron hook is of such form that it may be easily and cheaply
 5 cast, cleaned in an ordinary tumbling barrel without injury, and japanned or enameled by the ordinary cheap processes.

It will be seen from a consideration of the structure that the hook is very easily applied
 10 and does not require two workmen, one to hold the nut and the other to turn the screw; a single workman being able to hold the hook in position with one hand beneath the ceiling and to apply and set the screw home with the
 15 other hand above the ceiling. Moreover the structure is such that the hook when applied may be placed in any position desired, for example, with its prongs parallel with or at right angles to the door and yet the screw
 20 may be tightened and set home without any danger of working loose in one position as well as in the other. Moreover, the upper surface of the ceiling is not disfigured by projecting nuts and screw ends, but presents
 25 only the small rounded screw heads which do not gather dirt and do not hinder the cleaning of said surface. Moreover, the structure is such that the hook may be so firmly secured by the screw that it cannot be turned
 30 readily from within the locker, if that condition be desired, or on the other hand that it may be so secured as to turn freely on the screw as a pivot, and yet be not likely to come loose. This latter quality depends
 35 upon the fact that the relatively small size of the machine screw head does not offer sufficient comparative resistance to cause the nut—held firmly in its angled recess—to unscrew. Wherefore the hooks may be set
 40 firmly in the locker in any desired position to thus permanently remain if that be wished, or may be pivotally attached to swing readily for convenience in applying or removing two or more garments from its several prongs,

without danger in either case of working loose.

I claim:—

1. The combination with the sheet metal locker of the multiple pronged cast hook made with the enlarged head tabled and flattened at the top to set against the locker, recessed at the side with an angled recess to receive and hold a nut, pierced at the tabled top for passage of a screw for securing it to the locker, and the machine screw, substantially as described.

2. The cast metal multiple pronged hook for lockers, comprising the enlarged head, tabled and flattened at the top to set against the locker, recessed at the side with an angled recess to receive and hold a nut, and pierced at the tabled top for passage of a screw for securing it to the locker, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the sheet metal locker of the multiple pronged cast hook made with the enlarged head tabled and flattened at the top to set against the locker, recessed at the side with an angled recess to receive and hold a nut, pierced at the tabled top for passage of a screw for securing it to the locker, and the machine screw, and having a corner to bite into the enamel of the locker, substantially as described.

4. The cast metal multiple pronged hook for lockers, comprising the enlarged head, tabled and flattened at the top to set against the locker, recessed at the side with an angled recess to receive and hold a nut, and pierced at the tabled top for passage of a screw for securing it to the locker, and having a corner to bite into the enamel of the locker, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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